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C O N T E N T S

INDUSTRY	1
IDEOLOGICAL AFFAIRS	3
MISCELLANEOUS	5

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- 1 -

INDUSTRY

City planning and building is the subject of a talk by architect Zekharov (8 July) who speaks in familiar superlative terms of the growing construction tempos in the USSR and the increasing output of building materials. A Naidenov article carried by PRAVDA on the same day (not broadcast), on the other hand, is somewhat less enthusiastic about civilian construction—at least in Smolensk oblast. The acute shortage (ostraya nekhvatka) of a number of building materials, he says, must be admitted and remedied as soon as possible because under the present circumstances "normal work is impossible" (nevozmozhen normalniy khod rabot). The USSR and RSFSR Ministries of the building materials industry, it is revealed, have been busy erecting brick, tile and ceramics plants in Smolensk oblast "during the past several years" (v techenie neskolikh let) but the construction has not yet been completed. Ironically enough, these same Ministries are called upon to provide the building materials required for the construction of the mentioned plants, and they are behind in that aspect of the plan too. Even the plants that have been in production for some time are not operating at full capacity. The Smolensk plant No. 3, for example, was built to produce 30 million bricks annually but its highest output so far has been only 17 million. There is a shortage of drying kilns (sushilnie sarai), continues Naidenov, and although these are easy to build the "clumsiness" (nepovorotlivost) of the plant directors makes the process inordinately difficult. The production of building materials in the oblast as a whole is said to be very slow and "one sided" (odnostoronnaye). The manufacture of hollow bricks, ceramic blocks, clay tile and a variety of other materials has not even been started although they have been talking about it since 1947.

A summarized SOTSIALISTICHNA KHARKIVSHCHYNA says that the commendable performance of individual plants "cannot hide" the serious shortcomings of the oblast light industry. The paper does not expatiate on the mentioned shortcomings but advocates punishment for those who persist in producing faulty goods and "who obviate the Soviet system of quality and assortment of output." A pledge made during socialist competition, says PRAVDA editorially on 9 July, is not worth the paper it is written on unless it is followed by fulfillment. This obviously is the case with the Azerbaijan oil workers who, it is claimed, are long on promises and short on performance: "The Azneft oil trust is not living up to the obligations assumed in the competition." Still worse is the situation in the Sverdlovsk industry: its output in May was far behind the planned figures. These failings, the paper says, are made possible by the "bureaucratic perversions" (burokraticheskie izvrashchenia) and "thought-out enterprises" (nadumannie zatei) in the organization of socialist competition. Listed among such harmful practices are

the turning over of State and kolkhoz property to individual workers and collective farmers...for so-called socialist safeguarding, the institution of 'public inspectors' on the railroads, and the weakening of technical control over the quality of output... by replacing it with "self control."

Russian version:

peredacha otdelnykh rabochim i kolkhoznikam... gosudarstvennogo i kolkhoznogo imushchestva na tak nazyvayemyu "sotsialisticheskuyu sokhrannost", sozdanie instituta "obshchestvennykh revizorov" na zheleznnykh dorogakh, oslablenie tekhnicheskogo kontrolya za kachestvom produktsii...pod markoy vvedeniya "samokontrolya."

Discussing the never-ending drive for higher production quality, SEVERNAYA PRAVDA (11 July) says that elementary technological rules are still being violated in the Kostroma oblast industry because industrial management does not seem to attach due importance to the "honor of the factory trademark" (chest fabrichnoy marki). Low quality and defective goods, it is asserted, are still produced by the local metal-working plants, textile enterprises and the Kostroma Building Trust.

UNCLASSIFIED

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- 2 -

That stakhanovites are not always popular with the average industrial workers for understandable reasons, has been implicitly admitted on several occasions before. If a certain number of stakhanovites establish a new above-average daily output over a period of time, the new quota is then called a "progressive norm" (progressivnaya norma) and the rest of the workers are subsequently required to make it their daily target. Camouflaged resistance to that type of speed-up on the part of both workers and management has been reported in the past from scattered sources. PRAVDA (15 July) implies that the same situation exists at the major construction projects of Molotov oblast when it says that "the economic directors do not create for the stakhanovites all the necessary conditions for highly efficient work." Just how this is done may also be inferred from the paper's further reference to the work itself. Since stakhanovites usually excel in the use of machinery, they are not always given the opportunity to do so: much of the excavation work is carried out manually while the available earth-digging machines are left idle for long periods of time. Disparaging comment is made also on the bureaucratic efforts of the Kalinin oblast authorities to introduce "progressive building machinery", improve the workers' living conditions and achieve an increase in production efficiency. All these efforts, the paper says, are expressed in the passage of numerous paper resolutions but "unfortunately, not one of these resolutions has as yet been implemented."

A broadcast from Kishinev of 16 July says that the Moldavian SSR's building materials industry has not achieved either one of its two targets--greater output and higher quality. No further details are offered beyond a quotation from the recent decision of the Central Committee of the Moldavian Communist Party:

The Central Directorate of the building materials industry does not fulfill, as it should, the task of assuring an uninterrupted flow of good quality building materials to the construction projects.

Quality is still a vulnerable point in the production of certain Odessa oblast industries, according to CHERNOMORSKA KOMUNA (17 July). The Internal Technical Control department, it says, is a permanent institution in Soviet industry and should be given more attention than it has been. The attempted replacement of these departments with the so-called self-control system, as noted in a number of plants, is frowned upon by the authorities as a violation of the technological regulations. It merely leads to a deterioration of the quality of production which is precisely the duty of the technical control departments to prevent. The paper also emphasizes that improvement in quality must not work to the detriment of any other phase of production, such as quantity or assortment:

...even now some enterprises are not fulfilling the main task of further improving the qualitative index of production with simultaneous fulfillment of the plan for the production of specified items.

Various Aspects of Mining Industry Criticized: RADIANSKA DONETSHCHINA (8 July) says that the "specialist" turned out by the mining colleges and other educational establishments "have a scanty knowledge" of modern equipment and machinery and advanced mechanization methods. Some of the mining colleges, it appears, are still suffering from the chronic shortage of qualified instructors, on the one hand, and insufficient equipment for training purposes, on the other. A report from Stalino of 12 July quotes SOTSIALISTICHESKIY DONBAS as saying that despite the great successes achieved by the Donets Basin miners, "the prewar level of productivity...has not yet been fulfilled." The paper is also said to bemoan the lax labor discipline in many mines, untidiness, irresponsible attitude toward work and violations of technological rules. The cyclic work schedules are yet to be introduced in a number of mines, and the training of specialists is far too inadequate: "in spite of the increased number of specialists, many sectors are headed by people possessing only limited experience." VOROSHILOVGRADSKAYA PRAVDA (8 July) complains that a number of coal combines, trusts and mines still lack "an efficient labor program" required to achieve the maximum mechanization and "automatization" of all production processes. This inadequate labor program is also to be responsible for the fact that the new technical equipment "is still not being utilized satisfactorily."

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

- 3 -

A report from Alma Ata (19 July) quotes some of the criticism leveled at the Zyryanovsk Ore Mine Administration (Zyryanovskoye Rudo-Upravlenie) by KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA. The reluctance to introduce new technical equipment and the unskilled utilization of the available modern mining equipment is due, the paper avers, to the "conservative attitude" of the management. The same may be said about the Leninogorsk Ore Mines where equipment "is not properly used." Inadequate use of mining machinery, it is conceded, is only half of the trouble, as at certain enterprises they prefer not to use it at all:

It is time to stop the harmful practice of some enterprises which let many machine tools and other equipment remain idle or simply remain at warehouses...

A long Klimentenko article carried by RADIANSKA UKRAINA on 19 July (not broadcast) recalls an old method of work, long since condemned everywhere, which is still resorted to in Voroshilovgrad oblast coal mining. Although the production targets were in the main achieved, the methods of achieving them were not in keeping with the officially-encouraged system of "rhythmic operations." The "Voroshilovgrad-ugol" and "Donbasantratsit" coal trust, the largest in the oblast, are said to have lagged behind production plans for a long time and then tried to make up for lost time by "an eleventh hour all-out attempt" (Shturmivshchyna, literally fits and jerks). This system of operation, Klimentenko continues, must be changed. The most it can produce is average figures which are not always indicative of the actual state of production: "The management which inadequately organizes the miners' work often hides behind average figures" (kerivniki, yaki pogano organizuyut pratsyu shakhtariv, chasto prykhovuyutsya za serednimy tsyframy).

SEVERNAYA PRAVDA (19 July) wants to know why the letters-to-the-editor from the rank-and-file workers criticizing production and other shortcomings are persistently ignored by the local press. The newspapers, Party and other officials of Kostroma, Makaryevskiy and other rayons are said to be constantly violating their "sacred duty" (svyatoy dolg) of paying attention to workers' complaints. In a sarcastic reference to these same officials, the paper wonders whether they have valid reasons for disregarding the workers' letters since they are meant

to unmask false people, embezzlers of State funds and property, violators of the agricultural artel statute, those preventing criticism and bureaucrats.

IDEOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

Ukrainian science--particularly experimental biology, physiology and patho-physiology--is, according to Acad. Bykov (8 July), unusually slow in adopting Pavlov's theory as its guiding principle despite the decision to this effect reached two years ago at the joint session of the All-Union Academies of Sciences and Medical Sciences. The failure is particularly conspicuous at the two largest Ukrainian scientific-research bodies, the Institute of Clinical Physiology of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences and the Experimental Biology Institute of the Public Health Ministry. It is asserted that a number of noted scientists, among them Prof. Vorontsov, "have not yet completely changed their wrong views" (shehe y dosi ne zvilnyvsya povnistyu vid svoikh khlibnykh poglyadiy) on Pavlov's theory. The ideological underpinnings of this theory are reemphasized by Bykov in his reference to the treatment meted out to scientist Orbeli, Beritashvili and others who had had the audacity to defend their anti-Pavlov concepts, that is "the reactionary foreign idealistic theory" (reaktsiyny zarubizhni idealistychni teorii). How can Pavlov's teaching be integrated in everyday practice, the Academician continues, when most of the Ukrainian physicians, for example, are not even familiar with it!

It would be wrong to affirm that in the Ukraine there are no scientists and physicians who are familiar with Pavlov's theory...No. Such workers there are but, unfortunately, they are still an exception.

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- 4 -

Ukrainian version:

Bulo b napravlyno tvordyly, shcho na Ukra-
ini neme kolektyviv naukovykh pratsivnykiv,
likariv, yaki znayut vcheniya Pavlova...Ni. Taki
kolektyvy e, ale dosi vony, na zhal, stanovlyat
vynyatok.

The fact must be faced, it is pointed out, that the mentioned branches of science in the Ukraine are still not up to their task. And no wonder, for "even now practically none of Pavlov's works is being published in the Ukraine in the Ukrainian language" (Adzhe dosi na Ukraini maizhe ne vydavalosya prats' Pavlova ukrainskoyu movoyu). The structure and scientific base of both Institutes, Evkov concludes, must be "completely revised" (povnistyu pereglyanuty) so that the wrong views maintained in the field of patho-physiology may be corrected and science placed on a firmer foundation.

A pointed reminder that Ukrainian stage production and literature are still below official expectations is contained in Spilchuk's article published by RADIANSKA UKRAINA on 9 July (not broadcast). Ukrainian playwrights, says the author, have not produced a single significant play while in the current output of the Ukrainian writers there is very little if any attention devoted to the "Stalin friendship of the Soviet peoples" (Stalinska druzhba radyanskikh narodiv). The only works recently produced on that topic--Golovanevsky's poem "The Neighbors" and Pervomaisky's "Contemporary ballads"--are said to be "weak from an ideological and artistic viewpoint" (slabki v ideinomu i khudozhnyomu vidnoshenayakh). Spilchuk also calls attention to the necessity of intensifying the struggle against the familiar manifestations of Ukrainian bourgeois nationalism and cosmopolitanism, which is one of the foremost duties of all men of letters.

A short report from Alma-Ata (in Russian, 13 July) reveals that Kazakh literature and textbooks for the eight, ninth and tenth grades as well as Kazakh-language textbooks for secondary schools are being completely revised and published anew. There is no further amplification of this point, however. A broadcast from Kiev on 15 July quotes RADIANSKA UKRAINA as declaring that the ideological level of political lectures for the population and propaganda in general is "intolerably low" in a number of oblasts, particularly in Sumy and Lvov. In Kamenets-Podolsk, Stanislav and Kherson oblasts the Party Committees appear to be unable to recruit the necessary number of students for political schools. It often happens also, the paper says, that many of the available students bored by the poor lecturing, are "just drifting away" from the schools.

The ideological aspect of Marxist-Leninist studies in Nikolayev oblast is discussed by RYDENNA PRAVDA (16 July). The level of those studies in a number of unnamed rayons is definitely low, says the editorial, because there is insufficient concentration on the "implacable struggle against manifestations of bourgeois ideology." A broadcast from Kiev dated 18 July tells of the Republican conference of book-publishing bureaus and polygraphic enterprises of the Ukraine held on 15-16 July. The only item on the conference agenda, it is reported, was "the raising of the ideological and artistic level" of Ukrainian publications but no further details are given beyond the remark that the mistakes in Ukrainian classic literature "were subjected to strong criticism." A summarized report from Tashkent (21 July) says that the Party organization of that city held a conference on 20 July to discuss methods of "raising the level of ideological work among the masses."

An article by Laudis published in PRAVDA on 16 July calls for more and better qualified national cadres which, he says, are now needed in view of the recent changes in the administrative-territorial division of Lithuanian SSR. This republic, it is revealed, is now divided into oblasts and rayons, like the rest of the USSR, instead of the prerevolutionary "uyezds". Referring to the shortage of trained personnel, Laudis admits that the turnover (smenyamost) in the number of executive personnel, particularly in Kleipeda oblast, is still far too great for efficient work. What this republic needs, he continues, is better selection, training and distribution of native personnel. It is

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- 5 -

also revealed, in this connection, that of the executive workers placed in various Party, trade union, Komsomol and other organizations in the past two years "the overwhelming majority are Lithuanians" (preobladayushcheye bolshinstvo iz litovtsey). The author does not mention whether the other officials are Great Russians or of different nationalities. Nor is there any reference to any administrative-territorial changes in the other Baltic republics which also consisted of "uyezda."

That it is not all quiet on the Lithuanian ideological front may be inferred from Laudis' reference to the continuing struggle along those lines in Kleipeda oblast. He says, for instance, that the dispatch of more than 150 Communists from the rayon to the rural centers

made it possible to increase the number of Party organizations in the kolkhozes... intensify the fight against the surviving private-property tendencies among the collective farmers and against back-sliding to bourgeois nationalism.

Russian version:

Esto pozvolilo uvelichit chislo partiynikh organizatsiy v kolkhozakh...usilit borbu protiv chastnosobstvennicheskikh perezhitkov v soznanii kolkhoznikov, protiv natsidivov burzhuaznogo natsionalizma.

Miscellaneous: What a Soviet individual is, or should be, is outlined in a LITEN-RATURNAYA GAZETA editorial discussion of the collective body and the individual. The Soviet man, says the paper, does not think of himself as a being outside the collective body since a solitary personality is intrinsically alien to the very nature of the Soviet social and State system. Literally from the very first days of life, the editorial points out, the Soviet man is brought up and trained to work in a collective environment. But this collective itself, too, it is implied, has no personality of its own because it is a part of the "multitude of collective bodies" which go into the making of a single "monolithic socialist society" (monolitnoye sotsialisticheskoye obshchestvo).

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